York Fire Department-Opinions of the [From the New York Express, May 3.]

[From the New York Express, May 3.]

THE LATE CALAMITY IN BROADWAY.

The Coroner's investigation into the causes of this disaster is drawing to a close, and it will in all like shood be finished to-day. Mr. Carson, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was called to the stand, and the answer he was bound to give to the queries of jurors is sufficient to astonish even the oldest citizen. We are informed by Mr. Carson that there is no doubt of a regularly organized band of thieves being in the department, who take advantage of the fireman's uniform to commit their depredations. The firemen, it seems, wear a badge, which is useful when called out in a hurry; and which is useful when called out in a hurry; and which is useful when called out in a hurry; and this badge gives them access to any house they choose to go into that is on fire, and the police will not question them. These badges can be bought and worn by anybody. Nay, more: anybody can don the fireman's dress—and yet there is no law to pursis the wearer. Mr. Carson also stated that the Board of Foremen and Representatives of the Fire Department had taken this subject of badges into consideration, but that they could not do anything, as the law did not punish any one for wearing them. But the most curious fact, we think, in the whole evidence, is yet untold. The Fire Department adopted a resolution expelling the foreman of 2 fire assumant for steading: but when the resolution was applicated to the Common of the properties.

adopted a resolution expelling the foreman of 2 fire animany for stealing: but when the resolution was submitted to the Common Council to be confirmed, they adopted another resolution, to erase the expulsion!

It seems it is no one's duty to inquire into the origin of a fire; but Mr. Carson thinks that some investigation ought always to be made into the cause of fires. Half of the fires, in his opinion, are the work of incendiarism.

Another witness was called to the stand—a policeman—who described the arrest of a fireman who stale a coat on the night of the fire in Broadway, from Jennings' store. After stealing the coat, he went to a saloon on the corner of Barclay street and Park place; left the coat in the care of the bartender, and said he would call for it next day; then returned to the fire "to work like a lion and how tiger." The policeman went to the bartender and told him not to give the coat up. The fireman called the accornd day for it, but did not get it. The policeman, a few minutes after, entered, and was told the circumstance. He went out immediately, a rested him, and took him to the Firth ward station house, and thence to the Tombs; but the Tombs being shut he was taken to the Sixth ward station house, in the same building with the Tombs. Justice Bogart was sent for, and, we suppose, because he was a fireman, he was discharged with a reprimand. He admitted stealing the coat, but he said it was to keep the water out; but it couldn't do that lying in a porter house. On the way to the station house, the fireman was followed by several other firemen—his cap was knocked off, and another fire cap put on his head, and the other fire caps were changed all round. The object of this was evident. It was intended if the affair got wind, that the Fire Department would have a fair chance of proving the rumor to be a malicious slander. The name given to Justice Bogart was undoubtedly fietitious, and the fire cap—Hook and Ladder No. 11—was borrowed.

was borrowed.

The jury sitting on this investigation are honest, fearless, independent men, who will not shrink from performing their daty. We have no doubt that they will recommend a speedy remedy for many of the abuses in the Fire Department. The character of the firemen has rather fallen in the estimation of the public. The action of the jury will, however, tend to elevate it to the standard which it merits.

the public. The action of the jury will, however, tend to clevate it to the standard which it merits.

[From the Evening Post, May 3.]

THE BROADWAY FIRE—ITS LESSONS.

The Coroner's examination, now going on, into the causes of the late disaster by the falling in of the clothing establishment of W. T. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Broadway, has brought home to the public mind certain facts which merit the most serious consideration.

The most important lesson to be drawn from the eccurrence is one to which we have often and carnestly urged the attention of our readers, namely, the adoption of measures requiring a more safe and durable style of building. The loss of fourteen lives in consequence of the neglect of due regard for such considerations, we hope, will give an emphasis to the renewal of our warning on this head, which may bring about the desired effect.

The second lesson to be drawn from this investigation is, the necessity of a reorganization of the Fire Department. It appears probable, that the fire originated from matches or torches which were thrown from the roof through the skylight by burglars; these inflammatory articles coming in contact with the combustible materials on the floor of the third or fourth stary, where no fire had been allowed during the day, produced the confuggation, of which the incendiaries took advantage by entering and plandering the building. The majority of those who were killed, according to Engineer Carson, had no connection with the Fire Department. Some of the dead who were not irremen, wore the badges of firemen. These insignia can be worn by anybody, and when worn, they give their possessor free access to the burning building.

Some law should be at once made, imposing a sufficient penalty on every one who assumes the character of a fireman without belonging to the department.

Some law should be at once made, imposing a sufficient penalty on every one who assumes the character of a fireman without belonging to the department. As things now are, a large number of those who run with the engines are not members of the company, and not unfrequently assist solely for the purpose of mere easily carrying out their depredations on the property endangered at the fire. So far as experience goes, the only remedy for this, and, indeed, for most of the present evils of the Fire Department is, first, to restrict, under a severe penalty, the badge to those to whom it rightly belongs, and, second, to abolish the volunteer system, substituting therefor a well-organized and well-paid corps of men, who will be regularly rewarded, as well as responsible for their services.

proof is supplied of the correst of the mendiaries. And then comes ", pite question of incendiaries. And then conses" of the question of incendiaries. How far are these unworthy members, or these hangers on to some of the companies, responsible for one half of the fires "at occur? And do these men who rout of fires or the sake of stealing, themselves cause the fires in order to obtain an opportunity for stealing?"

We "onfess that the whole subject is an unpleasant one, for public discussion. We know so many young members of the department whose characters are unimpeachable; we know, too, that this may be said of the overwhelming majority of the members; and with this knowledge, and the recollection of their disinterested and peritons labors, it is exceedingly painful thus to speak of the department in general terms. But the majority of the members are even more deeply interested in having the truth plainly spoken—the sore effectually probed—than any other part of the community. And revelations are now made which demand the application of ratical remedies. The thing must be grappled with as it is. The evil must be looked in the face. The reputation of the worthy majority of the members, as well as public security, requires that all super-sensitiveness be put this and that all bend themselves calmly and squared the superior of the form again becoming liable to such deterioration.

And, first, provision should be made by law against the wearing of the fireman's uniform or insigna by persons not curolled as members of the correct of the Common Council, just as the police department is. It is in evider ce that when unworthy members have been ", spelled, the Common Council has reinstated 'nem. Besides, however much disposed the Common Council may be to do justice and preserve the department, which passed the Legislature, and is now in the Governor should some sufficient reason for placing the department is beyond the council and the council as however, which is alone sufficient reason for placing the department of t

selves—the rowdyism and roffianism of many of the custion.

[From the Courier and Enquirer, May 4.]

While we write, the fire alarm bell is sounding. It sounded before, within twelve hours; so it did the day before, and the day before that, and so it will sound until the crack of doem, if the present organization of the Fire Department continue.

It is not many months since we began to point out the radical defects in our present volunteer system—if system it must be called—showing how inadequate it is to our needs and how unfavorably it compares with any of those which have been adopted in the other great cities of the world; but in the short time which has passed we have been joined in our effort by nearly every journal of position in the city. It was inevitable that it should be so, for the mere direction of any intelligent mind to the voluntery system, however great its respect, or even its friendly admiration, of the volunteers. But, while the subject was enough to ensure a reprobation of the voluntery system, however great its respect, or even its friendly admiration of the department a fortnight since, the history of the recent disastrous fire in Broadway, and the developments made by the subsequent investigation, have removed all reasonable doubt as to the aboutte necessity for a change. The change too, must be not a modification, not a purgation, not a reform; it must be a substitution—a replacing of the twhich is rotten by that which is sound. The

Frie Department is, first, to restrict, under a severe penalty, the badge to those to when it rightly be substituting therefor a wish the volumeer system, are proposed to their services. The substituting therefor a wish the volumeer system, are all present in the subsequent travestigation, as well are responsible to their services. The substituting therefor a substituting the substitution and travestigation of the charge from the charge therefore the substitutions may be substituted to confirm the substitutions are companies—that he has known that various particutions of the substitutions are substitutions and the substitutions are substitutions. The terminal properties are substitutions are substitutionally adject. As substitution of the substitution are substitutionally adject. As substitutions are substitutionally adject and substitution are substitutionally adject. As substitutions are substitutionally adject. As substitutions are substitutionally adject. As substitutions are substitutionally adject and substitutions are substitutionally adject and substitution are substitutionally adject and substitution are substitutionally adject and substitutionally adject and substitutional adject and substitutionally adject and substitutionally adject and substitutionally adject and substitutional adject and substitutionally adje

(Prom the Constant Paguine, May 5, 1)

The resides of the Coroner's play on the Roadway disaster is what such a document should be—surcinet, direct and just. The livestigation preceding it basted six days, and was conducted throughout with great care and pattience. Every means was taken to bring to light every important Each tearing upon the causes of the cansarrophe, and with entire success, so far as relates to the had construction of the building but without obtaining any sure clue to the 2 mercy by which the fire was communicated. The jury have facts and intelliguatible conclusions for the admission simply detracted from the effect of discoveries in themselves sufficiently consequential and department of the culpable parties. On the culpable parties, on the culpable parties, on the culpable parties. On the culpable parties, on the culpable parties, on the culpable parties, and the manifold of the fact and the manifold of the fact was and selfably exposing the lives whether the sense of the culpable parties, and the manifold of the fact was a selfably exposing the lives whether the sense of the culpable parties, and the culpable

all oceasions. No loud noises, hairboong, nooting, profamily or gascenade are heard, either in going to or
returning from firet—no root shirts, heavy box coats,
blue cape, and turned op frower-legs, are seen swag
gering through the streets; but, on the contrary, men
feeling themselves men, destring to be accredited as
each and the streets; but, on the contrary, men
feeling themselves men, destring to be accredited as
each and the streets; but, on the contrary,
the streets are seen further in the reference of the city. The old
excitements have been taken away—they have been
munity, and especially of the youth of the city. The old
excitements have been taken away—they have been
cared for in other ways, and their attentions have been
turned to more useful and rational anuscements. Mr.
Greenwood, the Chief Engineer of the city of Cincinnati,
in a report presented to the City Council in 1853, says.

"He cannot but congratulate the City Council, and the
tree department, which the safety of reformance to the
the fire department, which the safety of reformance to the
peace and good order of society, and the morals of
the youth of our city, so imperatively demanded. This
great undertaking, carried onward against the opposition
and hostility of a certain portion of the volunteer fremen, as well as some others who derive a position and
influence by their connection with them, is now no longer
a problem involving a doubt of its success and useful
ness. Nor is the transforming effect it must necessarily
produce upon the merals of the youth of our city, it
is required to the city of the city of the city
and a prevailed among the entire membership compensation,
which is now, and silence and quiet reigning at our
engine houses, all of which are to be seen and mothers of our
city. The other good results grow the same of the
such as provailed among the entire membership compensation, of
and to which yourselves conducted the commental to triumph over miscreen and mothers of our
city. The other good read in the street of the

it will depend entirely upon the are to officers, and the stipend of the paid for salaries number considered noses—seen to firemen, and the They will state, how ary for the service required amount of disbur ever, that upon comparing the in the cities—seen and Albany, which includes every the staining thereto for one or two years under the seen and the seen as the seen and the seen as the seen and the seen as the s

twill depend entirely upon the series required in the control of t

Persia has been thus thrown into the arms of Russia, because the British policy could not be trusted. Had our government aided the army under Abbas Mirza, the Russians might have been kept within their own boundary; instead of which they gained a whole province, and bound the Persians by trenty to keep no armed vessel on the Caspian, of which, consequently, they have the entire command. Had we continued regularly to subsidize Persia to the present time, the whole sum would not much bave exceeded three millions steriling, instead of some twelve or fourteen millions expended in the Afighan war, and the probability of being forced into another war beyond our own frontier.

There is just now the greatest probability of a war with Russia. It will probably end as European wars usually do, by all parties getting soon tired o fighting, and peace being made with little regard to the future. What ought to be done for Turkey is apparent, and need not be considered at present; but Persia is so much more withdrawn from European influences, that unless the Indian government strongly urges upon the ministry the necessity of securing that country against Russian ambition, it will probably be wholly neglected and left to the mercy of the Czar. The mere circumstance of having taken up arms against our ally will be urged as making Persia unworthy of any efforts on our part for its protection, and it will thus become a mere province of Russia. It is plain enough that the present hostife attitude of Persia is a proof of conscious weakness, of being unable to withstand the dictation of Russia; and if included in the next set of treaties as an ally of Russia, the Ambassador of that power will in future be the real Shah. If the fortune of war should relieve the Circussians and the neighboring tribes from the perpetual inroads of Russia, a strong barrier will be made for Persia on her northern frontier; but her right to have armed ships on the Caspian ought also to be restored, or that of Russia taken away. The Back Sea must be thrown

We take over from a contemporary the following electivations on this subject:

An important correspondence has been published by Hellier Griffiths, Esq., announcing his temporary re-appointment as United States commercial agent, vice G. M. Farnum, Esq. The latter gentleman, however, declaring that he has not received the letter from the American government, (of which Mr Griffiths publishes a copy.) suspending him from his functions, has refused to hand over the duties of the office, and continues to act, notwithstanding the injunction to the contrary contained in Mr. Secretary of State Marcy's letter to H. Griffiths, Esq. This dispute is of considerable importance, and will, we trust, in the interest of the American mercantile smarine, he specifily terminated.

We take over from a contemporary the following electivations on this subject:

One of our contemporaries lately stated that Mr. Farnum, Consa for the United States of America, was superascied. We can state upon good authority that this is incorrect, and that the government of this colony recognizes no other agent or consul for America except Mr. Farsem.

All those whe have had transactions with the American consul will be glad to her this; and, with all due respect to the high acquirements of the former American consul, we may assert with all confidence that Mr. Farnum has discharged the du lies of his office with credit to himself and advantage to his control, and with affaithilly and courtesy fo all whe have had dealings with him, and, be is remembered, under difficulties of no ordinary kind.

Moze Brittish Territory in Liptin.

More British Territory in India.

[From the Madres Athenaeum, March 10.]

The territory of Nagrore, or Berar, which has just lapsed to the British, is one-of the ten States in India with which and area of 76,432 square miles, a population of 4,656,000, agg. a revenue of 4,908,500 rupees. The deceased Rajah was placed on the museud, on the deposition of Appa Sahib, in ISIS; and the Court of Directors, in the Acapatch of 28th November, 1828, "told him that he owed his government, and it was the undoubtee right of that government to annex such conditions to the gift as it deemed necessary."

Settlement of the Eric Railroad Difficulty.

the capital steek of the said Sunbury and Frie Railroad Company, which said two thousand shares of stock, unless otherwise agreed to by both parties, shall be inalienably until the materity of the bonds given in payment therefor, and so declared on the face of the certificate-for the same, and in all the elections or stock votes of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven shares, and no more, may be voted upon by the said Clercland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.

Third—That at least three of the directors of the said Clevcland, Fainesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company shall be citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Sec. 5. That said Clevcland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue their bonds in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven percent per annum, payable indivant, to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust of all their property, rights and franchises, to the ampunt of five hundred thousand dellars, and the said Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company are kereby authorized to receive said bonds at par, in payment, as before provided, for the subscription to their stock hereimbefore a uthorized and directed to be made.

Sec. 5. That if the said Clevcland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company shall in any respect knowingly and intentionally refuse or neglect to perform and comply with all and singular the terms and conditions hereimbefore recited and imposed, the fact of such refusal or neglect having been adjudged by a court of company in their stability of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company from liability to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company from liability to the Sunbury and attended to the call sunbury and intensive and and the mass of the said sunbury and strie Railroad Company from liability to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, and shall be construed to repose of this and sunbury and strie Railroad Company, and shall connect with any

EASTERN DISTERNARY.—The following is the report of Extran Pretineary.—The following is the report of this institution for the month of April:—Patients attended at the office, 1,002—makes, 509; females, 794. Patients attended at their decilings, 219—makes, 87; females, 152. Ni mber of persons vaccinated, 37:1—makes, 95; females, 2,73. Tatal, 1,893. There were cured or relieved, 1,444; end to hospital, 17; remaining under treatment, 40, and died, 8. Of the whole number, there were born in the State of New York, 722; in the United States, 91, and in ferrigin counties, 1,650. Medical advice and medicine were, as assual, furnished gratis, the number of precriptions put up for the month being 2,615. The largest number in one day was 129; the smallest number, 21, average per diem, 92.

Our Tennessee Correspondence.

KROXVILLE, Tenn., April 20, 1834.

A Voice from the Southwest—Tennence Looking Up—Internal Improvements—Agricultural Interests Adeascing Rapidly—Model Legislators—Products of the Country and Trade in Hogs—Important Railroad Movements.

He whose life has not been one continued monotony—he who has been susceptible of different passions, opposite in their origins and effects, needs not to be told that the same objects, the same scenes, the same incidency strike us in a variety of lights, secording to the temper and inclination with which we survey them. To borrow an illustration from internal scenes—if we are situated in the centry of a shady valley, our view is confined and our prospect bounded; but if we ascend the topmost heights of the mountain by which the valley is overshadowed, the eye wanders luxuriously over a perpetual succession of beautiful objects, until the mental faculties appear to catch new freedom from the extension of the sight; we breathe a purer sir, and are inapired with purer emotions. Thus it is with men who differ from each other in their tastes, their studies, or their professions. They leok on the same external objects with a different internal perception, and the view which they take of surrounding scenes is beautified or distorted according to their prediction, and the view which they take of surrounding scenes is beautified or distorted according to the present of "Volunteers," i. e. Tennessee. Hany legislative halls have I visited, many of their "bills" have I perused, their motives considered and investigated, but never have I been where internal improvement was more uppermost in the hearts of the legislators than hers. Railroads now cross in every direction, the iron horse's neigh is heard in the hearts of the legislators than hers. Railroads now cross in every direction, the iron horse's neigh is heard in the most distant valleys. Airsady has the connection beca made between Charleston, S. C., to Nashville, from thence to the mighty West. Again we ha

be their reward—the nation will feel the fruits of their labor—their country will look back with price, and commemorate their deeds in the hearts of their offspring in future generations.

Exciting Seene in a Canada Court.

THE QUEEN AND HER ARMIES DENOUNCED FROM THE BENCH AS MURDERERS.

We learn from the Montreal Gaectic, that on the 26th ult., when the Superior Court met, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Mondelet being on the bench, a motion for an adjournment was made, as the day had been set apart by the English government for fasting and prayer, on account of the war.

Mr. Justice Mondelet remarked that for his part he would peyer congent to an adjournment to pray for a pack of murderers.

The Hon. Mr. Badgly (President of the bar,) made some remarks favoring the motion for an adjournment.

Mr. Justice Mondelet several times interrupted the speaker, asying with much vehemence that: 'they were a parcel of murderers, deliberately going out to cut cach others throats; that he did not care which party got their throats cut, and that he would never consent to an adjournment to pray for such people.''

Mr. Badgly stated that of course his Honor was entitled to his own opinions, although they were opposed to those of the whole civilized world. That probably whilst he speake, the whole British Empire was prostrating itself in prayer for the success of their armies—that in this cily the example was being followed to a great extent—the shops were nearly all shut, and he thought that a respect for such feelings would render it indecorous to transit the public business of the courts on such an occasion.

Mr. Justice Mondelet stated that the shops were not all shut, and we never consent toan adjournment for such a purpose.

Mr. Pedwell said the result was, that there had because business done in the court on that day, and that ortainly this was an occasion on which an adjournment was more vargently required. He certainly was vey much surprise to hear what had fallen from one of their Honora. The galla

Mr. Justice Day said, in that case there would be no further difficulty in adjourning the court, and it was adjourned accordingly.

Interesting to Seamen.

United States District Court, Philadriphia.

Before Judge Kane, at Chambers.

May 2.—Saunders et al. vs. British Brig Victoria. In Admiralty.—Present—C. M. Neal, Esq., for libellants. Benjamin Rush, Esq., Solicitor for the British Consulate. For respondents, also G. B. Mathew, Esq., British Consulate. In the voyage. Before proceeding to the merits of the case, respondent's proctor entered a plea to the jurisdiction, the controversy being between British subjects, belonging to a British vessel, arting out of a contract entered into in a British port, to be terminated. Pica overruled. Respondent's proctor then cited Lynch vs. Crowder, before Judge Betts, October, 1853, and Patch vs. Marshall, before Judge Curtis, October, 1853, Curtis 452, and asked leave on behalf of the British Consul to enter the written dissent of the latter to the proceeding, chserving that while the Consul entertained the highest respect for this tribural of the United States, ha was nevertheless responsible to his sovereign and har government for a proper attention to any matter occurring between British subjects, in regard to which the official duty required him to intervene. He would feel, therefore, that he was derelict to his duty, not to state the rearons which poverned his combuctin this instance. The Court having granted leave, Mr. Rush then read the cllowing paper, signed by Mr. Rush then read the court of the United States. In and for the Rushers. District of the United States, in still the process of the Rushers and the respondent, her court of the United States. First. Because the brig Victoria, on board of which the fibellants and respondent and could be a British vessel, and the respondent, her court of the Puntal Court of Agrical States. First. Because the brig Victoria, on board of which the fibellants and wellands as a British vessel, and the respondent, her commended to

The Purf. VIRGINIA HACES.

PROAD ROLL COURSE—BOOND DAY, May 4.—Proprietor's urse \$200, two mile heats, \$15 entrance, free for all